

every and political economist and correct reasoner whatever may be his interests, must acknowledge the force and truth of this premises, arguments and deductions. Number 12 concludes the series of these articles. The editors of the Union propose to publish the complete form. No person desirous of understanding the operations of a tariff, whether for protection on revenue, with either ad valorem, specific or minimum duties, or with all combined as in the tariff of 1842, should fail to avail himself of the articles. The name of the author of them has not been made public; though if we should exercise our Yankee privilege, we apprehend he could be guessed out. The unjust and unequal operation of the tariff of 1842, upon the rich and the poor, and upon the different interests of the nation, is more clearly shown, and convincingly presented, by facts as well as arguments, than by any articles we have met with. The whole question of the tariff is completely exhausted; and the deceptive, humbug arguments of the high protectionists, "that high duties make low prices," "that if we should exercise our privilege the consumer pays the duty," "that tariff taxation is a blessing," "that without a high protective tariff the price of labor in this country must be the same as that received by the pauper laborers of Europe," are fully and convincingly refuted. The common sense, logic, and statistical tables consume them "flax in the furnace." The writer of these articles grasps the intricate operations of a tariff with the same ease, apparently, that he would the simplest of any subject, and he perfectly understands the subject. Nothing escapes him, nothing confuses him, and he can show him how to throw off the track or stop his progress. We hope every person who has any interest in the question will obtain a copy of these articles.

[*London Miscellany*, *Advertisements*.]

"BUNDLED UP.—Over the foregoing signature twelve very able articles on the subject of the tariff have lately appeared in the Washington Union. The editors, in making their acknowledgments to the author for the service he has thus rendered the public, express a desire to republish the whole series in pamphlet form, "that if sufficient demand for it should be found to exist. The articles, from the necessary length, have found their way into but few of any newspapers out of Washington, and consequently many have read only by a comparatively small number of persons. The republication, we think, is therefore much to be desired; and we have nothing by asserting that no reader will regret from a careful perusal of it without finding himself edified and instructed."—*N. Y. Globe*.

"BUNDLED UP ON THE TARIFF.—For some weeks past a writer over the above signature has been publishing essays to the public on the tariff, in the columns of the Washington Union. His 12th and last number appears in that paper of the 27th inst. and we take pleasure in saying that they have been marked by much ability—extensive research—and a small number of persons have admirably calculated to open the eyes of the people to the inequalities and injustice of the protective policy. The publication of them in pamphlet form is contemplated, and we hope it will be carried out. The essays ought to be the hands of the agriculturists, that they may acquaint themselves with the workings of the system—that they may see how it benefits the manufacturers, and how prejudicial it operates upon all other interests."

[*Washington Free Press*, *Advertisements*.]

The fact is, we looked around us, during the summer, for a writer who was acquainted with the subject, who had collected materials for discussing it, and had given undoubted evidence of his ability. We saw that the subject must come up during the present session of Congress, and that the tariff of 1842 could no longer be tolerated; that justice to the community, nay, the permanent interests of the manufacturers themselves, would demand a comprehensive revision of its provisions, and a material reduction of its oppressive duties. We selected the author of the above essays as the champion of the cause. The work has confirmed the propriety of our choice by the favorable sentence they have pronounced upon the merits of his production. The kindness which he has shown in complying with our request, is only equalled by the ability with which he has discharged the task. We hope that the pamphlet will be circulated broadcast over the land.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Reuben C. Baker, of Alabama, is kept from his duties in the House of Representatives by indisposition.

"We regret that we had not the pleasure of witnessing yesterday the illustrations given by Capt. G. W. Taylor of the efficiency of his diving- and sub-marine exploring apparatus, at the navy yard in this city. We are informed that the operations were exceedingly gratifying to all the spectators, among whom were the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, Com. Warrington, several members of Congress, and other distinguished individuals. We are informed that no description can convey the peculiar and startling impressions created upon the mind of the observer these facts. All that we can do, therefore, is to inform our readers of these wonderful operations, and urge them to embrace another opportunity, which is hoped will be presented, to see what we have heard described with such admiration."

CHEROKEE DELEGATION.

We have just been informed of the arrival in this city, last night, of four delegates from the Cherokee nation, representing that portion of the nation called the "old settlers." They are named John Brown, Ellis Phillips, John L. McCoy, and Richard Dyer. Captains Rogers and Dutch, part of the same delegation, have been here some time, and the delegation is now full. Mr. Brown and Captain Rogers were the principal chiefs of the western Cherokee nation, as we have been informed, when its government was overthrown by the usurpation and violence of John Ross, in 1839." This delegation is represented as being a full and fair representation of the old western Cherokees—the pioneers, sent to President Jefferson in 1809, who introduced civilization and the cultivation of the soil on the Arkansas frontier. They made the road clear for the occupation of the white man, with the rifle and tomahawk, in many bloody wars waged against them by the Osages and other wild tribes. They were always the staunch friends of the United States, with whom they negotiated three important treaties, in good faith, and with great advantage to this government. They are now here, in their representative capacity, to ask a fulfillment of these treaties, and that their lives and property of their people may be protected from the murderous hands of those who now wield the power of their nation, regardless of treaty, and any other obligations.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS Delta, Dec. 7.

FROM HAVANA.

By the schooner Louisiana, arrived yesterday we have received *El diario de la marina* of the 25th ult.

The Spanish brig-of-war *El Patriots* arrived from Vera Cruz on the 25th; but as our unhappy neighbors the Havana editors, have to go through their usual censorship, that paper does not give us any news of the late Mexican news received by the Patriots.

On the 12th ult., two slight shots of an earthquake were felt at St. Jago, but did no harm. The *Redactor*, of that city, gives a full description of the shocks, and says that the *Redactor* of this city was about arranging matters at St. Jago for the construction of a new theatre.

OHIO GIANT GIRL.

Only 11 years old,  
WEIGHT 210 POUNDS.

MISS HANNAH CROUSE is 5 feet 2 inch high, measures 5 feet 1 inch around the waist, and 21 inches around the arm. She increases in weight nearly one pound per week; is perfectly healthy and active; intellect good.

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She may be seen in this city to-morrow and to-morrow night, at Concert Hall. Admittance 10 cents; children half-price.

Dec. 17—3.

MISS SUS GURLEY, on E street, near 41 street, has two or three well-furnished apartments for rent.

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## TY OF WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 18, 1845.

CONGRESSIONAL

in *Senate*, the session to-day was occupied in the transaction of routine business. Upham asked to be excused from serving on Committee on Pensions, and his request was granted. The vacancy thus created was not filled. Allen presented the joint resolution for giving notice of the termination of the joint occupation of Oregon.

In the *House*, the debate on the resolution offered by J. Levin for the reference of the subject of the naturalization laws to a select committee, with instructions was resumed.

Levin spoke for nearly half an hour in support of his resolution. His speech, which we give in this day's paper, was more temperate than had been anticipated. He did not entertain himself altogether to the question of referring the subject to a select committee, but he took occasion to launch forth in his characteristic style, into a vindication of the peculiar position of the country, and of the course entertained by himself and his associates.

Several gentlemen replied at greater or less length to Mr. Levin; amongst others, Mr. Grover, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Gorton. Mr. Grover spoke in terms strongly denunciatory of the course taken by the House, and endeavored to call to remembrance that fanatical agitation which has arrayed citizen against citizen, and spread discord through the republic.

Bayly, in a plain and practical speech, maintained the propriety of referring the subject to Congress had no constitutional right whatever to interfere with the laws and regulations of the various States relative to the naturalization of foreigners. He had no objection to the reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee.

The debate was still proceeding when the usual hour of adjournment arrived, Mr. Hunt, of New York, having obtained the floor. A motion to adjourn was made by that gentleman, and, after a discussion, was agreed to.

**THE PUBLIC PRINTING.**

That we are sincerely gratified by the manner in which the printing of both houses has been conducted upon us, and consider it as one of the highest honors which could be paid to us; and while we thank ourselves faithfully to discharge its duties, we are not less anxious to preserve it, and to extend there is another point of view in which the subject strikes us as worthy of particular attention. We received every democratic vote which was given in the House of Representatives, except one. We had the honor of receiving every democratic vote which was given in the Senate—viz: 28—out of 31. We have the honor of receiving every democratic vote in the Senate would have been concentrated upon ourselves. Among these votes, it is impossible for us not to be touched by the presence of one democrat whose infirmities (accumulated by every one) made it a great sacrifice to him to be yesterday in his seat. But we are indebted to ourselves for this remarkable unanimity of sentiment in the two houses of Congress, and we do not claim it even as any tribute due to ourselves. It perhaps even to the friends by whom we are surrounded. The light in which it deserves to be regarded is this—that it was accomplished by the action of the republican party, and that it is the result of the spirit of union in the republican party.

In the union we owe the election of Mr. Polk. In the union which has given us a devoted majority in both houses of Congress; and it is by preserving the same union, that we are to carry out our principles and produce those fruits which are expected of the present administration. It is the interest and duty of every republican to cultivate this union, to advise, to exhort, and, if necessary, to rebuke. We remember whose course in any evil or unwarrantable course may be calculated to disturb its union. And as no duty which we shall feel ourselves more anxious to perform, than to preserve the union, we will call upon to discharge than the preservation of the harmony and the union of the party. We will say nothing for the cause—nothing for men."—

shall pass over the circumstances of the war, and we have been desperately waged against us since we came to Washington. As the talented Washington correspondent of the Boston Morning Post writes:—

"Every engine of calumny and detraction has been industriously employed against them, for years and months. The corps of hired letters, correspondents for the New York Courier and Herald, and Charleston Mercury, have been set on foot to attack the administration. Mr. Ritchie the target for all their venomous shafts. They have been endeavoring to make Mr. Ritchie a nucleus in one of the journals of the city, to foster opposition to the caucus system, and thus break down the salutary discipline of the Union. And, in what have all these gigantic efforts resulted? Why, in securing to Messrs. Adams and Wells the vote of every democratic representative, with a solitary exception, (and now a democratic senator who voted), accompanied by a copious uncation of abuse, from the *Washington Herald*, and the *Washington Post*, the *Age of Ashland*." It will puzzle democracy at a distance to determine which of these two—the respectful testimonials of the republicans, or the abuse of the whigs? United, they constitute such a letter of credit as the recipient will be proud of."

These events, however, have passed without exciting any rankling resentment behind. All we care for the future is some little justice, if not some liberality.

Now we have most faithfully to discharge our duties, and we have made arrangements which we have very little doubt, will accomplish this duty in order that we may deserve the compliments which we have thus received from Congress.

**BUNDLECUND ON THE TARIFF.**

Our correspondent in Maryland thinks the publication of these essays in pamphlet form, "would be a means of diffusing important information on the meritorious and oppressed class of people, farmers;" and requests us to state what will be the supposed cost of the pamphlet, that he may be enabled to number some of them he may for distribution.

They are happy to inform him, and the public at large, that the work is about to be put to press by J. G. & S. Gideon of this city; and that the price will be obtained at \$2.00 for 100 copies. It is proposed to be sent in by the 25th inst. It is proposed to strike off at least 30,000 copies. But as the work would be extensive, those who wish to be supplied should send on their orders at an early date.

As these essays have already attracted very great attention, a newspaper before us says that, "Mr. Editor of the *Baltimore*, Commissioner of the Patent Office at Washington, is the author of the able articles which appeared in the Union, on the subject of the tariff, signed 'Bundlecund.' They have been pronounced, by competent judges, the ablest articles which have appeared in print, on that subject, for many years."

Many of the newspapers have republished these essays. There is scarcely a democratic paper which has not spoken of them in very high terms. From the number of tributes offered to their merits we extract a few specimens:

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OHIO GIANT GIRL.  
Only 11 years old.  
WEIGHT 300 POUNDS.

MISS HANNAH CROUSE is 5 feet 2 inches tall, weighs 300 pounds, measures 5 feet 1 inch around the shoulders, and 21 inches around the arm. She increases in weight nearly one pound per week; is perfectly healthy and active; intellect good.

She has been pronounced the greatest curiosity in the world by all who have seen her.

Miss HANNAH CROUSE is exhibiting here for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood and education, which she is not able to do by her own labor. She is accompanied by her sister.

She may be seen in this place to-morrow and to-morrow night, at Concert Hall. Admittance 10 cents; children half-price.

Dec. 17—2t

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MISS GURLEY, on E street, near 4j street, has two or three well-furnished apartments.

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THE CLAMP GIRL

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